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METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Yesterday's Record at the Local Of-
fice of the Weather Bureau.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Aug. 14, 1899.
Maximum temperature, 80 degrees; min-
imum temperature, 65 degrees; mean tem-
perature, 72 degrees; wind, light breeze,
above the normal; accumulated deficiency
of temperature since first of month, 74
degrees; accumulated deficiency of tem-
perature since Jan. 1, 12 degrees; total
precipitation from 8 p. m. to 8 p. m., .40
inch; accumulated excess of precipitation
since first of month, .28 inch; accumu-
lated excess of precipitation since Jan. 1,
2.23 inches.

COMEDY IN FRENCH COURTS.

French courts of justice are theatres
in which the plays enacted may be
tragedies to the people interested and
comedies to the rest of the world. The
more important the trial is the more
the excitement and the more the people
to give it a comic opera turn. What ap-
pears to be a constant outrage on prop-
erty is not appreciated in France at
all. The composition, order, suppression
of demonstrations on either side, which
Anglo-Saxons deem essential to an im-
partial investigation and an absolutely
fair application of the principles of ex-
act justice would not only be consid-
ered exceedingly dull in France, but
would be regarded with disfavor and
suspicion as concealing secret designs
of self-interest.

The Frenchman believes that the only
way to show his courage is to give an
exhibition of all temper in public. He
is urbane—painfully polite, but excit-
able beyond restraint. He thinks with a
frown on his forehead and a curl
to his lip, speaks with a half-trimmed
smile, makes gestures with almost
every muscle in his face and body.

Even upon the slightest provocation,
acts with his part with the self-satis-
faction that therein his honor lies. And
it must be conceded that he feels it all
and means probably one per cent of it.
For your Frenchman is nothing if not
dramatic, and facts that are prone are
treated to the blue pencil of his artistic
taste.

It would be inconceivable to associ-
ate with an American court the scenes
reported daily from Rennes.
Nothing more irregular in the
way of legal proceedings could be im-
agined. The prosecution has been de-
clamatory, personal, threatening and
abusive. The only thing that can ap-
proach it in these characteristics is the
defense. The prisoner denounces the
prosecutor, threatens to slap a wit-
ness in the face, and the crowd cheers
himself hoarse. Men are allowed to go
upon the stand and tell their stories
and the statements are called merely to
express their contempt for the defend-
ant. The judges themselves take a
hand in the demonstration.

An important witness being called
and sworn to tell the truth turned to
the president of the court and then to
the spectators saying in a loud voice:
"You ask me to speak the truth and
all the truth. I have sworn to do it.
I will speak without reserve, with-
out reserve. In testimony, what I say
may have been said in the past, what
people may believe and say, which un-
fortunately is not always the same
thing, that I alone am aware of in-
cidents and facts which might throw
light and that I have not hitherto said
all, justice ought to know that it is
false. I will not leave this place with-
out saying all."

This he repeated over and over again
during the recital of his testimony, in-
stead of simply telling the truth and
stepping down and out as a witness in
this country would expect to do. Wit-
nesses refuse to testify to facts, but
enter into long harangues setting forth
their opinions and boasting of their
patriotism and service in the army.
General Mercier, the ex-minister of war,
addresses the court for four long hours
in this strain on Saturday. Detectives
whisper in the ears of the judges dur-
ing the progress of the trial. It may be
that some rumor is current. Pierre has
told Jacques, Jacques has told Jean,
and Jean has told Louis—that an at-
tache of the Italian legation winked at
a member of the German embassy as
a lady passed them on the boulevard, and
it was ascertained that this lady had
been a sweetheart of one of the school
boy friends of Dreyfus. The attaché
of the bench being called to this the
court is thereupon adjourned and in
secret session the learned judges con-
sider this damaging report upon its
dramatic merits.

Such is justice in France. No won-
der monarchists declare that the
French people are incapable of govern-
ing themselves. No wonder that con-
servative friends of France admit that
she needs a tyrant at the head of her
affairs for a while, at least.

PROTECTING A THIEF.

The New York World keeps running
on its editorial page from day to day a
pointed paragraph calling attention to
the length of time the president allows
a convicted embezzler of government
funds to wear the uniform of the army
he has robbed and go unpunished for
the crimes he has committed.

Capitalist Oberlin M. Carter has stolen
more than \$1,000,000 from the govern-
ment of the United States. Over a
year ago he was found guilty by a
court-martial. Scores of men have
been sentenced since upon evidence of
less weight and for offences not a hun-
dred thousandths part as enormous.
Oberlin M. Carter is a convicted thief.
According to all precedents and the
findings of the court he should have
been confined at hard labor more than

a year ago. In case of courts-martial
the president, as commander-in-chief,
passes upon the sentence. Ordinarily
he acts at once. If some poor volun-
teer criticizes a superior officer, or re-
sents the barbarous behavior of superiors
like Bagen, when the president com-
missions and clothes in brief authority,
he is promptly assigned a cell in some
military prison.

But Oberlin M. Carter is protected by
powerful politicians and contractors,
some of whom received a portion of his
plunder, and the loss of their cam-
paign contributions is not to be risked
although the money may have been
stolen from the government. William
McKinley has not, so far, been able to
muster up the moral courage to deal
with this man Carter. In the vain hope
of discovering some flaw in his con-
viction, some technicality upon which to
set aside the verdict of the officers who
investigated the affair, the president
appointed Senator Edmunds to review
the case some time ago. The great New
England lawyer searched diligently for
a loop-hole, but finally reported to the
president that the trial had been fair
and friendly to the accused, that it had
been conducted without prejudice and
according to law, that the evidence ad-
duced showed conclusively that the con-
victed officer was guilty, not only of
deliberate and systematic swindling,
but of common theft and other offenses
in connection with his embezzlement.
The president ignores this review, al-
though a fee of \$5,000 was paid Mr. Ed-
munds for his work and opinion.

In the meantime Carter wears the
uniform of an officer in the United
States regular army. Junior officers
and enlisted men are required to salu-
tate him and give him precedence. By
virtue of an unrevoked commission and
the weakness of a president, he com-
mands men who are infinitely superior
to him in the eyes of the public and in
the eyes of the law. He is forced upon
the society of honest men and honor-
able soldiers by a commander-in-chief
who shrinks his duty. Carter is draw-
ing full pay as captain, but the latter
is crazy, while the former is a criminal
whose guilt has been established be-
yond peradventure. And this is the
administration that professes such love
for the soldier!

The burglar who entered the office
of the Price Advocate the other night
in search of treasure was either a no-
vice in the business or a disbeliever
in the traditional claims of the coun-
try editor. In this instance, how-
ever, he managed to secure some booty.
How it came there is a question that
may perplex members of the craft, but,
strictly speaking, it isn't anybody's
business in particular, save that of
Editor Crockett and, of course, the bur-
glar.

BURGLARS AND NEWSPAPERS.

Being a printer, the tramp who com-
mitted the deed knew in reason that
there were quills in the office. He
knew that the printer would not be
head of the paper would not be in good
form for the chase when the quills
were gone. In this he reckoned with-
out his host, for the editor pursued the
culprit as far as Heaven, captured him
and let him get away.

Most country newspaper men, to
hear them tell their troubles, would
not pay much attention to a burglar,
unless he happened to pl a galley of
live matter. Then he might expect
to be invited to dine with the burglar,
but ordinarily it would be a repetition
of the old story. An editor was awak-
ened one night by his wife who made
the rather startling announcement that
a burglar was in the house. "Let him
alone," whispered the husband. "If
he finds anything of value I'll get up
and take it away from him."

GOMEZ ON CUBA'S FUTURE.

In an open letter published in the
great daily, La Lucha, at Havana,
General Maximo Gomez says he has
remained in Cuba to fulfill a great
duty. He continues:

It is absolutely false that great differ-
ences exist between the Cubans and
Spaniards. The Cubans are a people
who are not always the same
thing, that I alone am aware of in-
cidents and facts which might throw
light and that I have not hitherto said
all, justice ought to know that it is
false. I will not leave this place with-
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findings of the court he should have
been confined at hard labor more than

week, after a hiatus of several weeks,
caused by the illness of Editor A. E.
Howard, who suffered a severe attack
of rheumatic fever. Although Mr.
Howard apologizes for its appearance,
it is the apology of the good housewife
for poor provender. The paper is
new and bright, as it always is when
Howard is on deck.

Maitre Labori, who was shot by an
assassin at Rennes yesterday morn-
ing, is one of the most conspicuous men
in the politico-legal circles of France.
Mr. Labori has been attorney for Drey-
fus from the beginning. He also de-
fended Zola during his celebrated trial
last year.

The Herald acknowledges the receipt
of an invitation to attend the seventh
annual campaign of the Utah county
armies of the Black Hawk war. The
party will leave Salt Lake on Tuesday
at 10 a. m. and will be back here on
August 24 to 26, and that there will
be a glorious reunion goes without say-
ing.

"Cape Nome is a myth," prospectors
from Alaska have been saying for a
month or more. And now comes Cap-
tain Harkness with \$1,000 worth of gold
dust picked up on Cape Nome. The
man who lost it there should be made
to prove his ownership.

The censorship at Manila seems to be
relaxing in rigor. Instead of assuring
the people that "the backbone of the
insurrection is broken," it now says
that "the insurgents have taken the
aggressive."

General Jimenez aspires to be presi-
dent of Santo Domingo. The assurance
of the man! Jimenez! Caramba!

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. J. Robinson Walker came down
from Brighton on Sunday. She will
leave during the week for her new cot-
tage at Walker's farm, where she will
spend the remainder of the summer.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick has leased the Glen-
dinning residence on Brigham street
and will take immediate possession.

Mr. Itay Walker left yesterday for
Weber canyon, where he will be a
guest at Judge Young's camp.

Mrs. Harkness, Miss Harkness and
Mrs. W. G. Sharp are expected home
from Manitou the latter part of the
week.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Burton will
return from California on Friday.

Mr. W. J. Lawrence and Mr. W. T.
Dinwoody have returned from Bright-
on.

Mrs. Orson A. Howard leaves the lat-
ter part of the week for a visit with
friends in Logan.

Miss Kiesel of Ogden is the guest of
Miss Margaret Park.

Mr. Frank King of Denver is visiting
friends in the city.

Mr. Tod Goodwin is spending his vaca-
tion in Colorado.

Mrs. Griffin will chaperone a number
of the younger set to Gardfield to-
morrow.

Mr. Wilcox, who has been spending
the summer with Mr. James Hoyle,
leaves today for his home in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Hal Russell leave to-
day for the east.

Mrs. E. N. Davis and daughters have
returned home after a two weeks' out-
ing at Glenwood.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Hall entertained
at luncheon at the Knutsford yester-
day. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. A. M.
Mann and Miss Alice Stallings of
America, Ga., and Mrs. J. J. Amaley
of this city.

MATRIMONIAL STRATEGY.

Nothing Like Understanding Thoroughly
the Real Man in the Case.

"Diplomacy, my boy, diplomacy,"
laughed the young man in response to
a question from a friend who had re-
ceived one of the cards.
"For a young man to have a bad old chap
if you know how to handle him. I will
admit that getting our consent to our
marriage caused the girl and I no end
of concern, but I went at it the right
way and won out."

"Her father is a man who likes to
have his own way, which, as a matter
of fact, is bound to be different from
that of any one else. Knowing this, I
called upon him at his office to get his
consent, but I was wise enough not to
ask in a direct way the first time."

"I suppose you know," I began, as
the old man sat on his chair and glared
at me, that I have paid a good deal of
attention to your daughter. Much to
my regret it has gone much further
than I wish it had. Your daughter has
attracted me to myself, and I have
been happy, and I am afraid that she
speaks the truth. I will be candid with you,
sir, and say that at one time I thought
of her, but I have found one whom I
love more, and I have called on you,
sir, for assistance in breaking off
an attachment that I have found un-
bearable."

"What's that?" shouted the old man,
sitting bolt upright on his chair.
"Your assistance, sir. I continued.
"I know that you have been opposed to
my marrying your daughter and I
thought that you would be willing to
assist me in breaking the unfortunate
attachment that your daughter bears me."

"Never!" roared the old man. "You
misérable scoundrel! What do you
mean by playing with my daughter's
heart and then casting it lightly aside?
By heavens, you will marry her or I
will know the reason why! At once,
sir, at once!"

"Well, there is no use repeating all the
old man said, for he kept it up until
he ran out of breath and had succeeded
in frightening me into agreeing to
marry the girl."

"The old man is all right if you know
how to handle him. I have served no-
dice on him that I don't want to be
made a vulgar display by placing a
check among the wedding presents, and
if he were left a good fat check there I'll
lose my guess."

Painless Punishment.

(New York Journal.)

Dentist: "What is the most tender-
hearted woman on earth?"

Friend: "Is she?"

Dentist: "Why she makes me give the
children laughing gas before she spansks
them."

Encouraging Profanity.

(New York Journal.)

Mrs. De Tomkyne: "I never heard such a
thing as a man swearing."

Mr. De Tomkyne: "Yes; my husband
ought to teach her to swear. A dam in
his speech now and then would be valu-
able."

Ample Evidence.

(Chicago Post.)

"I should like some evidence, young
man, that your intentions are serious."

... THE HERALD'S ...
Home Study Circle.

(Copyright, 1899, by Seymour Eaton.)
Directed by Prof. Seymour Eaton.

HISTORIC CITIES OF EUROPE.

V. PARIS.
BY BENJAMIN S. TERRY, PH. D.

Paris, like Rome, belongs to Europe.
Her public squares have been the storm
center of the nation's history. The
courts have set the fashion for the
humble courts of Germany and Eng-
land; her magnificent Louvre has been
looted by Napoleon, Jolly, fat and
useless; her palaces, her temples, her
luxurious mansions, imitated by the
lordlings of less favored lands. Her
schools have delighted to the great uni-
versities of the west; her servants
spoken with authority just short of the
sacred canon. Here first the national
monarchy was blown into full power;

of guerrilla king, where he reigned, not
by right of descent from the house of
Charles the Great, but by right of his
good sword and the choice of the peo-
ple, who needed him to defend their
homes and their lives against the Nor-
man pirates. There were many such kings
in the history of France, but the little
kingdom centered in the island city of
the Seine was the only one destined to
survive.

The towers of the robber barons of
Montlhéry commanded the southern
approach to the city gates. Beyond St.
Denis there was no safety either for
merchant or burglar, or even soldier,
save as he was armed and ready to de-
fend himself. Even Louis the Fat durst
not go to his other city of Orleans



NOTRE DAME CATHEDRAL.

and here the mystic words, "Liberty,"
"Equality" and "Fraternity" grm
before the street soldiers. The
people, upon the lips of mighty peoples
rising to avenge the wrongs of cen-
turies—received their first baptism in
blood.

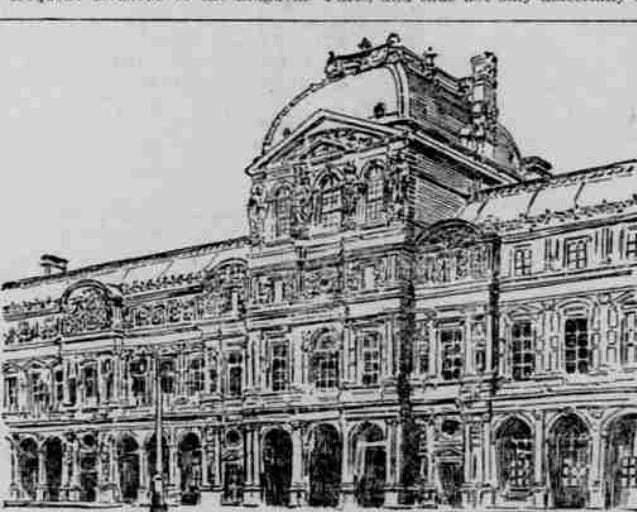
Yet Paris is a modern city. Compared
with Marseilles, the ancient, or Lyons,
the venerable, her history is of yester-
day. When Paris was only a cluster of
mud huts, where the fisher folk of the
Seine huddled for protection within the
friendly shelter of the river island,
Marseilles was already a busy harbor and
Lyons a city of a thousand years. Lyons had
been for centuries the capital of Roman
Gaul, glorious with stately temples and
lordly amphitheatres, marble baths and
luxurious villas. Moorish Cordova
could boast its miles of paved and bril-
liantly lighted streets when Paris still
suffered in the gloom of the middle ages,
the ordinary medieval city; its unpaved
streets lighted only by the flickering
flame of the little lamp which kept
the night watchman from the dark
dungeons, its buildings overcrowded, with-
out drainage and with a water supply
uncertain at best; the breeding place
of vice and plagues were unknown.

In the time of Caesar the island set-
tlement was known as Lutetia. It was
the seat of the loyal government of the
canton of the Gallic Parisii; a small
people, yet important enough to be in-
volved in the great insurrection of the
century B. C., and to have the capital
turned from it to Great Britain, Gaul
and Spain. In 1870 some excavations
in the quarter St. Victor ran upon the
foundations of a Roman amphitheatre
of this period, capable of holding 10,000
spectators, indicating a population at
the time of perhaps 20,000 or 30,000
souls.

Paris does not again come into promi-
nence until early in the sixth century,
when the Frank king, Chlodovech, re-
turning from the conquest of the Goths
in Aquitania, moved his residence
hither from Soissons; possibly that he
might have a position more central to
his expanding kingdom. Here, the
conquered basilica of St. Peter and St.
Paul, which became soon after the
church and abbey of St. Genevieve. In
the frequent divisions of the kingdom

Paris was not only a victorious general; he
was also an organizer and builder. For
his rapidly expanding kingdom he cre-
ated a vast administrative machine,
the headquarters of which he fixed at
Paris, and thus not only materially in-
creased the wealth and population of
the city, but also its importance among
the cities of the west. For his own resi-
dence he built the famous palace of the
Louvre. But more important still for
the future of the city, he grouped and
regulated the public teachers, and so
laid the foundation of its university.

Under the grandson of Philip, the
noble Louis IX, justly famed both for
his wisdom and his virtue, Paris, like
the rest of France, was ruled by the
monarchy. The city government had
been a relic of the past, and the mayor
was a figurehead. The city council, the
parlement, was a body of men who
were not only the most extensive
police and judicial powers. In the
rapid growth of the city and the in-
evitable weakness which attended a long
reign, many flagrant abuses had
crept into the municipal service. The
criminal classes had become a terror
to law-abiding citizens, and the city
authorities secretly aided and abetted
their misdoings for the sake of a share
in the plunder. Louis, with character-
istic clear-sightedness, took the matter
in hand. He reformed the office of
provost, selected Etienne Boileau, the
greater security of the capital, and re-
duced both wealth and population. His
trade vastly increased, and soon no
other city of the continent, north of
the Alps, could rival the city of the
Seine. The increased wealth and influ-
ence of the burghers is attested by the



PALACE OF THE LOUVRE.

which followed the death of Chlodovech.
Paris often shared the honors of a
royal residence city with Orleans, Metz,
Chalons and Cologne. The city also
had a long and glorious history. During
this dreary Merovingian era, once it
was destroyed by fire, not an unusual
event among European cities of the
middle ages. Several times the popu-
lation was thinned by famine and
its usual accompaniment the pestilence,
and when the bishops sold the church
plate in order to feed the destitute.

Under the second race of kings the
center of royal influence drifted east-
ward to the Rhine basin, and before
the splendors of Aachen, Nimwegen and
Ingelheim, Paris was all but forgotten.
The Norse invasions of the ninth century,
however, again brought the old western
capital into prominence. Charles the
Bald, at the council of Pistres (864) for-
mally determined upon the fortification
of all the Somme-Saône country, and
Paris naturally was made the base of
the whole system. The city had al-
ready been twice sacked and burned
by the pirates of the sea, and now
they appeared the third time (885)
they were confronted by lofty walls and
fortified bridges; and although they lay
before the city for eighteen months
they could make no impression upon its
defenses. The city was finally relieved
by the Emperor Charles the Fat; but
here the old empire was Count Odo,
or Eudes, to whom the emperor had in-
trusted the keeping of the city. And
when, three years later, on the collapse
of the empire, the vast Carolingian
empire broke up, Eudes was able
to establish himself at Paris as a sort

"statutes of the commercial and in-
dustrial guilds," which date from
Louis' provost. The statutes were
afterward modified from time to time,
but practically remained as Boileau left
them until the great revolution. Louis
also added his share to the public build-
ings of the capital, most famous of
which was the palace of La Citte, which
later became the seat of the famous
parliament, the supreme court of
France, founded by Philip IV, grandson
of St. Louis. Parts of the old struc-
ture of Louis which escaped the ravages
of the commune of 1871 are still to
be seen among the buildings of the
present Palais de Justice. Since Louis'
day his walls have witnessed many
tragic scenes; the heart's blood of
French history is here.

Paris apparently took little interest
in the communal struggles of the era of
Louis VI and Philip Augustus, which
so marked its neighbors as Noyon and
Cambrai. It had, in fact, little oc-
casion to raise the cry for popular
rights. What it desired there existed
among its population was completely
overlaid by the presence of the
royal court and the vast powers under
its control. In the main it was proud
of its prestige as capital of the nation,
and satisfied with its privileges. These
privileges were considerable. The in-
habitants could not be subjected to
forced labor or arbitrary imposts. The
city maintained its own citizen militia,
a dangerous element of addition in late
centuries. The administration was in
the hands of a body of jurists, who, in
conjunction with the notables, chose
the nominal mayor of the city, the
"provost of the merchants." It was
his duty to regulate the price of pro-
visions and decide questions arising
from taxation levied on merchants and
traders. He was superintendent of the
river police, commanded the guard of
the city walls, supervised the work of
the towers of the fortifications and was
custodian of the keys of the gates.

Note.—This paper will be continued
on Tuesday, Aug. 22.

Merely a Suggestion.

(Chicago News.)

Long—Have you noticed that \$5 you
borrowed of me some time ago?

Short—Oh, no; I still have it in my
pocket.

Long—Well, don't you think this will
be a good time to relieve your mind of it?

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